In the Claims

1. (Canceled) A method for using a personal computer memory card international association (PCMCIA) controller to communicate with an Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE) drive comprising:

performing a transfer between the static random access memory (SRAM) controller and the IDE drive using PCMCIA interface signals to communicate with the IDE drive and a general purpose input/output signal to communicate with an interrupt request of the IDE drive.

2. (Currently Amended) ~~The method of claim 1 further comprising:~~ A method for using a personal computer memory card international association (PCMCIA) controller to communicate with an Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE) drive comprising:

performing a transfer between the static random access memory (SRAM) controller and the IDE drive using PCMCIA interface signals to communicate with the IDE drive and a general purpose input/output signal to communicate with an interrupt request of the IDE drive; and,

generating a Direct Memory Access (DMA) acknowledge signal for the IDE drive based upon a DMA request signal from the IDE drive and a chip enable signal.

3. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein:

when the DMA request signal is active, then the DMA acknowledge signal for the IDE drive is active.

4. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 2 wherein:

when the DMA request signal is inactive and the chip enable signal is inactive, then the DMA acknowledge signal for the IDE drive is inactive.

5. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 2 wherein:

when the DMA request signal is inactive and the chip enable signal is ~~in~~active, then the DMA acknowledge signal for the IDE drive does not change state.

6. (Original) A method for using a personal computer memory card international association (PCMCIA) controller to communicate with an Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE) drive comprising:

performing a transfer between the PCMCIA controller and the IDE drive using PCMCIA interface signals to communicate with the IDE drive;

generating a DMA acknowledge signal based upon a DMA request signal and a chip enable signal.

7. (Original) The method of claim 6 wherein:

when the DMA request signal is active, then the DMA acknowledge signal for the IDE drive is active.

8. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 6 wherein:

when the DMA request signal is inactive and the chip enable signal is inactive, then the DMA acknowledge signal for the IDE drive is inactive.

9. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 6 wherein:

when the DMA request signal is inactive and the chip enable signal is ~~in~~active, then the DMA acknowledge signal for the IDE drive does not change state.

10. (Original) An apparatus for communicating with an Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE) drive comprising:

a personal computer memory card international association (PCMCIA) controller, the PCMCIA controller interfacing with signals conforming to a PCMCIA interface, the PCMCIA controller performing a transfer between the PCMCIA controller and an IDE drive using the PCMCIA interface signals to communicate with the IDE drive; and,

a DMA acknowledge control circuit, the DMA acknowledge control circuit generating a DMA acknowledge signal based upon a DMA request signal and a chip enable signal.

11. (Original) The apparatus of claim 10 wherein:

when the DMA request signal is active, then DMA acknowledge control circuit sets the DMA acknowledge signal for the IDE drive active.

12. (Currently Amended) The apparatus of claim 10 wherein:

when the DMA request signal is inactive and the chip enable signal is inactive, the DMA acknowledge control circuit sets the DMA acknowledge signal for the IDE drive inactive.

13. (Currently Amended) The apparatus of claim 10 wherein:

when the DMA request signal is inactive and the chip enable signal is ~~in~~active, the DMA acknowledge control circuit does not change the state of the DMA acknowledge signal for the IDE drive.